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全国公共英语等级考试

全真模拟试题与解析

12套

丛书主编 刘鹏飞

本书主编 付 瑶



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本书是“全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)全真模拟试题与解析”系列丛书的第四册,主要供参加全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)的考生使用。本书共分12套模拟试题,每套模拟试题均包含听力、阅读、翻译、写作、综合知识五个部分。本书在编写过程中,参考了最新的考试大纲和样题,力求做到试题新颖、难度适中、题型多样、覆盖面广。本书可作为考生考前自测、模拟考试的参考用书,也可作为教师命题的参考。

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前 言

全国英语等级考试体系(Public English Test System, 简称 PETS)是由教育部考试中心和英国国际教育发展部以及英国剑桥大学考试委员会共同设计开发的系列考试,目的在于根据我国社会发展特别是改革开放和扩大对外交往的需要,在统一能力量表上合理设置各级考试的评价标准,重点考查考生听、说、读、写的语言交际能力,以便配合有关的教学改革,而且确保相同级别不同考次之间考生成绩的等值,提高考试的信度,逐步将有关的升学、出国、自考等考试联系起来,使考生成绩使用的多样化成为可能,从而为考生就业和招生考试改革服务。

PETS 考试共分为 5 个级别,面向社会开考,考生不受职业、年龄和学历背景等方面的限制。本套系列丛书为不同级别的考生提供不同难度的模拟测试,使他们在实战中提高自己听、说、读、写的能力,继而攻克考试的难关。

按照 PETS 大纲要求, PETS 四级相当于高等院校非英语专业硕士研究生或自学了同等程度英语课程的英语水平, 考生需要掌握 5000 左右词汇和相关词组。PETS 四级笔试时间为 140 分钟, 分为四部分, 包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

本书按照最新的 PETS 四级考试大纲编写,共包括 12 套模拟题。无论是形式还是内容,都严格以历年的四级真题为依托,让考生身临其境地感受考试的氛围,从心理上,技术上作好应试准备,达到胸有成竹,心中有数。

本书主要对象是参加全国公共英语等级四级考试的考生,对于报考大学英语六级、TOEFL、职称英语考试等考生以及其他英语爱好者均可参考使用。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间仓促,疏漏及不妥之处在所难免,热忱欢迎广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编者

2005 年 1 月

008007 于北京公寓

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全国公共英语等级考试 (四级)

全真模拟试题 (一)

Section I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of selected materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section: Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Remember while you are doing the test you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear a short passage. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1~5 with the information you have heard. Write not more than three words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

1. An economist is someone who knows a lot about how goods and wealth are _____.
2. Men and machines make the _____.
3. which has to be packaged and carried by trucks and _____.
4. Even very simple thing like a piece of paper has a long _____.
5. Economists try to understand how all the parts of the long _____.

Part B

You will hear a passage. Answer questions 6~10 while you listen. Write as simply as possible for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

6. What have people who listened to the radio regularly ever experienced?
7. What is impressive about the characteristic of digital radio?
8. When will digital radio be available?
9. Where will digital radio first appear?

10. What is the speaker's attitude towards digital radio?

Part C

You will three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to read your answer. You will hear each piece only once.

Questions 11~13 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. What is the main topic of this talk?

[A] Proteins. [B] Low-quality proteins.
[C] Poor dietary habits. [D] Healthy diets.

12. How many amino acids does the nonessential group have?

[A] 9. [B] 20. [C] 11. [D] 16.

13. What will happen if one's diet does not contain enough proteins?

[A] He will die. [B] His health will be seriously ruined.
[C] He will be thin. [D] He will be used to enjoying vegetable.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read the questions 14~16.

14. What is the main idea of the talk?

[A] Schools offering MBA courses.
[B] Economic prosperity brought by MBA graduates.
[C] Changes in enrollment for MBA schools.
[D] How to obtain an MBA degree.

15. Which of the following university's business schools has not shown a decrease in enrollment?

[A] Princeton. [B] Harvard.
[C] Stanford. [D] Yale.

16. According to the talk, what are the two causes of declining business school enrollments?

[A] Lack of necessity for an MBA degree and an economic recession.
[B] Low salary and foreign competition.
[C] Few MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs.
[D] Shrinking job market and economic prosperity.

Questions 17~20 are based on the following passage. You now have 20 seconds to read the questions 17~20.

17. Where did Xiao Wang come back?

[A] Los Angeles.
[B] San Francisco.
[C] Universal Studios and Disneyland.
[D] Both A and B.

18. Why did Xiao Wang rent a car in Los Angeles?
 [A] Because it was convenient. [B] Because of the transportation problems.
 [C] Because he had much money. [D] Because it was difficult to find a bus.
19. How was the weather like in Los Angeles when Xiao Wang was there?
 [A] It was hot. [B] It was cool.
 [C] It was warm. [D] It was surprisingly cold.
20. What about the transportation in San Francisco?
 [A] It is easy to get around.
 [B] The bus service is terrible.
 [C] There are lots of buses and street-cars.
 [D] Both A and C.

Section II Use of English (15 minutes)

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1.

A major reason for 21 in the animal world is territory. The male animal establishes an area. The size of the area is sufficient to provide food for him, his 22 and their offspring. Migrating birds, for example, 23 up the best territory in the order of "first come, first 24." The late arrivals may acquire larger territories, but less food is 25, or they are too close to the 26 of the enemies of the species. 27 there is really insufficient food or the danger is very great, the animal will not mate. In this way, the members of the species which are less fit will not have 28.

When there is conflict 29 territory, animals will commonly use force, or 30 of force, to decide which will stay and which will go. It is interesting to note, however, that animals seem to use the 31 amount of force necessary to drive away the 32. There is usually no killing. In the case of those animals which are 33 of doing each other great harm, there is a system for the 34 animal to show the winning animal that he wishes to 35. When he shows this, the 36 normally stops fighting. Animals especially birds, which can easily escape from conflict seem to have no obstacle against killing, equally no mechanism 37 submission. The defeated bird simply flies away. However, if two doves are 38 in a cage, and they start fighting, they will continue to fight until one kills the other. We all think of the dove as a 39 of peace and, in its natural habitat, it is peaceful. But the "peace" mechanism does not 40 in a cage.

21. [A] attack [B] conflict [C] invasion [D] quarrel
 22. [A] friend [B] mate [C] neighbor [D] opponent
 23. [A] break [B] divide [C] speak [D] make
 24. [A] occupied [B] served [C] seated [D] manipulated
 25. [A] admissible [B] accessible [C] agreeable [D] available
 26. [A] caves [B] habitats [C] nests [D] houses
 27. [A] Hence [B] However [C] Just [D] Provided
 28. [A] offspring [B] children [C] spouses [D] kids
 29. [A] regarding [B] beneath [C] beyond [D] over
 30. [A] a proof [B] a show [C] evidence [D] an example

31. [A] minimum [B] maximum [C] scarce [D] sufficient
 32. [A] offspring [B] mate [C] intruder [D] neighbor
 33. [A] able [B] capable [C] fond [D] likely
 34. [A] lost [B] losing [C] won [D] winning
 35. [A] conquer [B] submit [C] overwhelm [D] defeat
 36. [A] successor [B] winner [C] intruder [D] loser
 37. [A] by [B] for [C] about [D] lined
 38. [A] stationed [B] placed [C] deposited [D] lined
 39. [A] indication [B] gesture [C] sign [D] symbol
 40. [A] apply [B] function [C] revolve [D] imply

Section III Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)

Part A

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text One

A 1973 Supreme Court decision and related Senate hearings focused Congressional criticism on the 1966 Freedom of Information Act. Its unconditional exemption of any material stamped "classified" — i. e., containing information considered relevant to national security — forced the Court to uphold non-disclosure in EPA v. Mink. Justice Potter Stewart explained that the Act provided "no means to question a decision to stamp a document 'secret'". Senate witnesses testified that the wording of certain articles in the Act permitted bureaucrats to discourage requests for newsworthy documents.

In response, a House committee drafted HR 12471, proposing several amendments to the Act. A provision was reworded to ensure release of documents to any applicant providing a "reasonable description" — exact titles and numbers were no longer to be mandatory. The courts were empowered to review classified documents and rule on their status. The Senate companion bill, S 2543, included these provisions as well as others: standardization of search and copy fees, sanctions against non-compliant Federal employees, and a provision for non-exempt portions of a classified document to be released.

The Justice and Defense departments objected to the changes as "costly, burdensome, and inflexible". They argued that the time limits imposed on response "might actually hamper access to information". The Pentagon asserted that judicial review of exemptions could pose a threat to national security. President Ford, upon taking office in August 1974, concurred (同意).

HR 12471 passed in March 1974; S 2543 was approved in May after the adoption of further amendments to reduce the number of unconditional exemptions granted in 1966. The Hart Amendment, for instance, mandated disclosure of law enforcement records, unless their release would interfere with a trial or investigation, invade personal privacy, or disclose an informer's identity. This amendment provoked another Presidential objection: Millions of pages of FBI records would be subject to public scrutiny, unless each individual section were proven exempt.

Before submitting the legislation to Ford, a joint conference of both houses amalgamated (混

合) the two versions of the bill, while making further changes to incorporate Ford's criticisms. The administration of disciplinary sanctions was transferred from the courts to the executive branch; provisions were included to accord due weight to departmental expertise in the evaluation of "classified" exemptions. The identity of confidential sources was in all cases to be protected. Ford nevertheless vetoed (否决) the bill, but was overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses. (1)

41. It can be inferred that the provisions of the 1966 Freedom of Information Act permitted all of the following EXCEPT?

- [A] Agency denial of a request for information not accompanied by the title and number of the specific document.
- [B] Release of law enforcement records which might have revealed the identity of an informer.
- [C] Delay in the release of potentially newsworthy documents.
- [D] Unreasonable charges for the reproduction of requested documents.

42. Which of the following statements about the legislative process is supported by the passage?

- [A] The requirement for agreement between the House and Senate helps prevent the passage of extreme legislation.
- [B] The roles of the three branches of government in the legislative process are determined by the Constitution.
- [C] A Presidential veto is likely to be overridden only when there is strong voter interest in the proposed legislation.
- [D] The final version of a bill may incorporate concessions to opponents of the proposed bill.

43. According to the passage, the Justice and Defense Departments opposed the proposed revision of the Freedom of Information Act on the grounds that it

- [A] was an attempt to curtail their own departmental power.
- [B] was an attempt to block public access to information.
- [C] would violate national security agreements.
- [D] would pose administrative problems.

44. The author's attitude toward the objections of the Justice and Defense Departments to the proposed amendments to the freedom of Information Act could best be described as

- [A] offended
- [B] impartial
- [C] supportive
- [D] cynical

45. Which of the following is in accordance with President Ford's position on disclosure of FBI?

- [A] FBI records should not be reviewed section by section before being released to the public.
- [B] FBI records should only be withheld from release if such release constitutes a threat to national security.
- [C] It would be too expensive and time-consuming to identify exempt sections of FBI records.
- [D] FBI records should be exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Text Two

"I do." To Americans those two words carry great meaning. They can even change your life. Especially if you say them at your own wedding. Making wedding vows is like signing a contract.

Now Americans don't really think marriage is a business deal. But marriage is serious business.

It all begins with engagement. Traditionally, a young man asks the father of his sweetheart for permission to marry her. If the father agrees, the man later proposes to her. Often he tries to surprise her by "popping the question" in a romantic way. Sometimes the couple just decides together that the time is right to get married. The man usually gives his fiancée a diamond ring as a symbol of their engagement. They may be engaged for weeks, months or even years. As the big day approaches, bridal showers and bachelor's parties provide many useful gifts. Today many couples also receive counseling during engagement. This prepares them for the challenges of married life.

As the ceremony begins, the groom and his attendants stand with the minister, facing the audience. Music signals the entrance of the bride's attendants, followed by the beautiful bride. Nervously, the young couple repeats their vows. Traditionally, they promise to love each other for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health. But sometimes the couple has composed their own vows. They give each other a gold ring to symbolize their marriage commitment. Finally the minister announces the big moment: "I now pronounce you man and wife. You may kiss your bride!"

Almost every culture has rituals to signal a change in one's life. Marriage is one of the most basic life changes for people of all cultures. So it's no surprise to find many traditions about getting married, even in America. Yet each couple follows the traditions in a way that is uniquely their own.

46. "popping the question" (L. 3, Para. 2) means

- [A] asking whether her father agrees
- [B] asking a short question
- [C] making the marriage proposal
- [D] expressing his love

47. Most wedding ceremonies are held in

- [A] the City Hall
- [B] a hotel
- [C] a scenic spot
- [D] the church

48. Which of the following is true about wedding vows?

- [A] Making vows is like signing a contract of love.
- [B] They are composed by the newly weds.
- [C] They are announced by the minister.
- [D] They are exchanged at the wedding reception.

49. What can you infer from the passage?

- [A] Marriage is the most effective way to ensure long time happiness.
- [B] America is a country with comparatively less rituals and traditions.
- [C] Single girls like to attend wedding ceremony, each wish herself the next to marry.
- [D] Counseling before a marriage prepares the young couple for a new life.

50. Which is one of the most basic life changes for people of all cultures?

- [A] Getting married.
- [B] Making vows.
- [C] Exchanging marriage diamond ring.
- [D] All of the above.

Text Three

"Progress" was the watchword (口号) of the first two decades of the 20th Century. World-wide attempts to deal with rapid industrial growth brought changes in technology, ideas, and political and social institutions that were to shape the century.

Advances in communication; the telegraph, radio, motion pictures, sped knowledge of events throughout cities and rural areas. Airplanes and automobiles widened the geographic boundaries of people's lives. In December 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully flew the first powered heavier-than-air vehicle. In 1908 Henry Ford introduced his Model-T, a mass-produced automobile available at the affordable price of \$850. In 1920, KDKA broadcast the first radio reporting of presidential election results.

The Progressives who held political control in the US throughout the period worked to increase democratic participation in the government and other institutions. Through their social reform movements, they attempted to improve people's lives by advocating prohibition of alcoholic beverages, the regulation of working conditions, and the improvement of living conditions. The booming cities were populated by immigrants who saw America as the land of opportunity. Immigration to the US reached its peak in 1907 with 12,000 arrivals a day, but would continue to be an issue for Americans until the end of the century. Prohibition, legalized by the 18th Amendment in 1919, would challenge law enforcement officials into 1930s.

Both Republican and Democratic parties pursued a progressive agenda from 1900 through 1920. Republicans Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft pressed for democratic reforms in local, state and national government, restrictions on business monopolies, and advocated social and economic benefits for American citizens. Democrat Woodrow Wilson advocated reforms in banking, tariffs, trusts and labor and sought the development of democracy internationally.

Government and business became more democratic. Big business was a negative and positive force for change; industry's treatment of workers created the pressure for labor reform; municipal governments modeled their management structures on business organizations. President Theodore Roosevelt led a campaign to "bust the trusts". On May 15, 1911, the Supreme Court dissolved the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company.

The people became more directly involved with government. The passage of the 17th Amendment to the Constitution in 1913 provided for the popular election of Senators. Women lobbied for and won a voice in government with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution on August 8, 1920.

51. What happened in 1920?

- [A] Radio was first used.
- [B] The first president was elected.
- [C] The first car came into being.
- [D] The first airplane was made.

52. Which of the following was not included as a purpose of social reform movements?

- [A] Regulation of working conditions.
- [B] Prohibition of alcoholic beverages.
- [C] Large immigrations to the US.
- [D] Improvement of living conditions.

53. What does the phrase "to bust the trusts" mean here?

- [A] To break business monopolies.
- [B] To arrest law breakers.
- [C] To dismiss unnecessary workers.
- [D] To model government management.

54. What right did women win in government?

- [A] To influence the members of the law-making body.
- [B] To vote for senators.
- [C] To vote a Bill through.
- [D] To make the Constitution.

55. What can be concluded as the remarkable characteristic of the first twenty years of the 20th century?

- [A] Industry.
- [B] Watchword.
- [C] Technology.
- [D] Progress.

Text Four

A newly published AIDS study could open another front in the battle against HIV infection by showing that gene therapy can be used to stop infected cells from spreading the deadly virus, researchers said.

In a test-tube experiment believed to be the first of its kind, researchers based at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia were able to block the operation of the "tat" gene that allows HIV to spread throughout the body from infected cells.

Up to now, genetic AIDS research has concentrated on finding ways to help healthy cells withstand the ravages of the HIV virus that infects an estimated 16,000 new victims a day, mainly in the developing world.

But by working with human cells already infected with HIV, the team was able to reduce the tat gene's virus-replicating functions by 80 percent to 90 percent, according to findings published in the journal Gene Therapy.

That, researchers said, raises the possibility of a new gene therapy approach capable of supplementing the current drug-based treatment known as highly active anti-retroviral therapy, or HAART, which is used to stop HIV infection from becoming full-blown AIDS.

In recent studies, HAART has proved to be a costly drug regimen that poses serious side effects for HIV patients while delivering questionable results.

"This is proof of the concept that HIV replication could be inhibited by a genetic approach, though we're not at 100 percent yet," said Dr. Stuart Starr, a study coauthor and chief of immunologic infectious diseases at Children's Hospital.

"Everyone thinks of an antiviral approach, or an immunologic approach to HIV. This adds another option into the equation that could become more important as other options prove not to be totally successful."

Key to the study was an artificially produced "antitatt" gene provided by the Washington-based Research Institute for Genetic and Human Therapy.

Children's Hospital researchers used a mouse retrovirus to deliver the antitatt gene into HIV-infected U-1 and ACH-2 cells, which were developed in the lab from the tissues of living HIV patients.

They found that when the antitatt protein combined with the tat gene, it successfully inhibited the gene's operation without disturbing healthy cells or causing toxic side-effects.

The study, funded by a private foundation, also found that the introduction of the antitatt gene prolonged the survival of immune-system cells called CD4 + T lymphocytes.

Starr said researchers have entered preliminary discussions with a New England-based primate center, where animal experiments could be carried out on infected macaque monkeys.

If animal experiments proved successful, the Children's Hospital team would hope to have a gene therapy treatment ready for human clinical trials in three to four years.

56. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] AIDS study raises hopes for gene therapy treatment.
- [B] A new killer of HIV virus.
- [C] Research on gene therapy.
- [D] Gene therapy proves to be the ultimate solution to HIV infection.

57. The gene therapy can curb HIV infection by _____.

- [A] helping healthy cells withstand the ravages of HIV virus
- [B] completely stopping the infected cells from spreading
- [C] considerably inhibiting the tat gene from working
- [D] isolating HIV virus from the healthy cells

58. The gene therapy differs from HAART in that _____.

- [A] HAART is presently employed as a drug-based treatment
- [B] the gene therapy plays a minor role in relation to HAART
- [C] the gene therapy can stop HIV infection from becoming full-blown AIDS
- [D] HAART may produce questionable results, while gene therapy will certainly not

59. According to Dr. Stuart Starr, _____.

- [A] the other options proved totally unsuccessful
- [B] everyone knows how to deal with HIV virus effectively
- [C] the new therapy is but one among a number of options
- [D] the new approach might take the place of other therapies

60. The researchers found that _____.

- [A] the gene therapy could be verified by animal experiments
- [B] the antitax gene may be artificially produced
- [C] antitax protein functions without causing any side-effects
- [D] antitax gene enhances the human immune system

Part B

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

A conference held the other day by the Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends on the quality of life in London and New York, brought out some of these issues. It revealed that our feelings about the quality of life in our cities are affected not so much by recorded statistics but by perceptions on the streets which are much more difficult to measure. The presence of often obscene graffiti, for example, upsets a lot of people and can make them feel offended and even threatened.

George Kelling, a professor at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, told the conference the public and media in New York were trapped in a tunnel vision which regarded arresting criminals as the only appropriate business of the police. Thus the stunning success of the city's transit authority in getting rid of graffiti from the subway was all but dismissed. Yet surveys showed that what made New Yorkers afraid to use the subway was disorder rather than serious crime; broken turnstiles, litter and graffiti, the presence of the homeless and street hawkers.

As Ken Young, professor of politics at London University, argued, people's sense of well-being in public places may be crucial in cementing their commitment to a city. Their quality of life relates to architecture, urban design, transport access, policing, behavioural and cultural factors.

London still has much to commend it. My American cousins note in particular the parks and green space and trees. We notice the noise, the dirt, and the fumes; and, if you're a mother, the fact that the parks serve as canine latrines, because this is a country that puts the welfare of animals higher than that of children.

Yet, according to Fred Siegel, a history professor at the Cooper Union, New Yorkers stroll in parks with no grass, play in playgrounds with no equipment, and walk streets with no public toilets. Instead of flowers, the city's parks and plazas are often strewn with broken glass and condoms.

Parts of London — Covent Garden, Clerkenwell, stretches of the South Bank — have been attractively reclaimed. But, as Young said, the negative side of city life is becoming more apparent to more people as small incidents send out wide ripples, leading to the avoidance of certain public places. Conflict now is closer to the surface. Young said little attention had been paid until now to the importance of encounters with strangers in public places.

London in the 18th century had its pleasure gardens where people promenaded, listened to concerts, and looked at each other. During the 19th century, public parks became places for private display and public entertainment moved indoors to the music hall. Today's clubs, he said, were the dismal modern equivalent of the open air public meeting place.

61. It revealed that our feelings about the quality of life in our cities are affected not so much by recorded statistics but by perceptions on the streets which are much more difficult to measure.
62. Yet surveys showed that what made New Yorkers afraid to use the subway was disorder rather than serious crime; broken turnstiles, litter and graffiti, the presence of the homeless and street hawkers.
63. We notice the noise, the dirt, and the fumes; and, if you're a mother, the fact that the parks serve as canine latrines, because this is a country that puts the welfare of animals higher than that of children.
64. But, as Young said, the negative side of city life is becoming more apparent to more people as small incidents send out wide ripples, leading to the avoidance of certain public places.
65. Today's clubs, he said, were the dismal modern equivalent of the open air public meeting place.

Section IV Writing (35 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 35 minutes to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the poor service of a bookstore. You should write at least 150 words according to the guidelines given below.

1. The reasons that you want to write the letter.
2. Your personal unhappy experience in the bookstore.
3. At the end of your essay you should call for a better awareness of service qualities in service industries including bookstores.

全国公共英语等级考试(四级)

全真模拟试题(二)

Section I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of selected materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section: Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Remember while you are doing the test you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear a short passage. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1 ~ 5 with the information you have heard. Write not more than three words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

1. Generally the US has an excellent _____.
2. Getting to and from the airport may make flying as time consuming as _____.
3. Airplanes are not fuel-efficient _____.
4. The so-called "mag-levs" will not ride on the tracks but will _____.
5. At speeds above 150 miles per hour, conventional trains have trouble _____.

Part B

You will hear a passage. Answer questions 6 ~ 10 while you listen. Write as simply as possible for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

6. What will happen to the shareholders if the company does not have enough money?
7. How many PCs in the world using Microsoft's operating system?
8. How much does the Microsoft have in the bank?
9. How much does the Microsoft pledge to pay to its shareholders per share?

10. Who is the biggest shareholder of Microsoft?

Part C

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to read your answer. You will hear each piece only once.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11 ~ 13.

11. Who is Eugene Lang?
[A] A successful US businessman. [B] A successful Chinese businessman.
[C] A US teacher. [D] A priest.
12. What did Eugene call his project?
[A] Future America. [B] Hope Project.
[C] For Children. [D] I Have A Dream.
13. How many states did the project expand to?
[A] Thirty. [B] Twenty-seven.
[C] Eleven. [D] Fifty-four.

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read the questions 14 ~ 16.

14. Which one of the following is a sign of heart failure?
[A] Breathing difficulties. [B] High blood pressure.
[C] Headache. [D] High body temperature.
15. What is the leading cause of hospital treatment for people aged sixty-five and older in U.S.?
[A] High blood pressure. [B] Car accident.
[C] Heart failure. [D] Lung cancer.
16. Researchers found hospital admissions for heart failure have _____.
[A] increased. [B] dropped.
[C] been the same for twenty years. [D] disappeared.

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the following passage. You now have 20 seconds to read the questions 17 ~ 20.

17. Who is going to Las Vegas?
[A] John. [B] Mary. [C] Tom. [D] Peter.
18. Which one of the following is the largest hotel in the U.S.?
[A] The Hilton Hotel. [B] The Great Wall Hotel.
[C] The New York Hotel. [D] The Las Vegas Hotel.
19. How many bedrooms are there in the Hotel Rossiya in Moscow?
[A] 3, 174. [B] 12. [C] 3, 200. [D] 93.
20. How many people work for the Hotel Rossiya?
[A] About 2, 000. [B] About 3, 000. [C] About 4, 000. [D] About 5, 000.

Section II Use of English (15 minutes)

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1.

A Canadian researcher has discovered that sound travels 21 air more than one-half kilometer an hour slower than had been believed. The discovery has surprised many engineers and scientists who learned they had been 22 the wrong speed of sound for many years.

The speed of sound in air had been 23 to be three-hundred-thirty-one-point-two-nine meters a second. But Doctor George Wong found, 24 accident, that the speed of sound is only three-hundred-thirty-one-point-one-three meters a second. That is a difference of about sixteen centimeters a second.

Doctor Wong is a member of the National Research Council of Canada. He was studying ways to 25 exactly the sound created by microphones. One of his experiments 26 a number he could use to find the speed of sound. He was 27 to learn that the speed of sound was slower than scientists had thought.

To explain the difference, Doctor Wong spent eighteen months 28 past test research on the speed of sound. He finally found the 29 of the difference. It was a mathematics mistake 30 in Nineteen-Forty-Two by physicist H-C Hardy.

Doctor Wong's 31 does not mean a big change for the science of sound. This is 32 Doctor Hardy and Doctor Wong measured the speed of sound for what is called "standard air".

Standard air exists only 33 thought. It is a way for scientists to agree 34 the same speed of sound. 35 the air around us, standard air always has a temperature of zero degrees Celsius and the same atmospheric pressure 36 the air at sea level. Standard air always has same amounts of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and 37 gases. And in standard air, the speed of sound does not change.

The change in the new speed of sound is 38 small to affect the work of most sound scientists and engineers. But scientists say Doctor Wong's discovery may 39 improve instruments 40 use the speed of sound to measure very short distances.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. [A] through | [B] on | [C] to | [D] pass |
| 22. [A] employ | [B] employed | [C] using | [D] used |
| 23. [A] thought | [B] considered | [C] considering | [D] thinking |
| 24. [A] by | [B] in | [C] without | [D] with |
| 25. [A] listen | [B] measure | [C] tell | [D] record |
| 26. [A] gave | [B] got | [C] produced | [D] wrote |
| 27. [A] surprising | [B] surprised | [C] shocking | [D] shock |
| 28. [A] learnt | [B] learn | [C] studied | [D] studying |
| 29. [A] resource | [B] source | [C] origin | [D] reason |
| 30. [A] did | [B] committed | [C] had | [D] made |
| 31. [A] result | [B] findings | [C] discovery | [D] experiment |
| 32. [A] thanks | [B] because | [C] owing | [D] due |
| 33. [A] on | [B] among | [C] in | [D] with |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 34. [A] on | [B] with | [C] to | [D] in |
| 35. [A] Since | [B] Like | [C] For | [D] Unlike |
| 36. [A] for | [B] unlike | [C] so | [D] as |
| 37. [A] another | [B] any | [C] other | [D] others |
| 38. [A] as | [B] to | [C] so | [D] too |
| 39. [A] make | [B] help | [C] give | [D] contribute |
| 40. [A] whose | [B] that | [C] what | [D] the |

Section III Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)

Part A

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text One

China and Thailand are fighting fresh outbreaks of the highly contagious bird flu, which killed 24 people in Southeast Asia earlier this year. Authorities in both China and Thailand assured frightened residents the new outbreaks of the deadly H5N1 strain of the avian flu were under control and the threat of a mass epidemic is unlikely. There have been no cases of transmission to humans in either country so far.

In China, officials say the virus was discovered on a farm approximately 300 kilometers west of Shanghai. Residents of the infected farm have been quarantined and all poultry within two kilometers have been killed.

Officials say they will strengthen a quarantine of local poultry markets to further reduce the risk to people in the area. Julie Hall of the World Health Organization says Chinese authorities are acting to contain the virus. "They've been able to detect these birds are getting sick and they've put in place the correct measures and enhance surveillance," she says.

China announced it wiped out the lethal strain of the bird flu four months ago and blamed this most recent outbreak on migratory birds.

In Thailand lab tests confirmed outbreaks on two farms in towns near Bangkok. Thousands of chickens on those farms have been destroyed and officials insist there is no evidence the disease has spread. This is the first confirmed outbreak in Thailand since April. Thailand is the world's fourth largest exporter of chickens and bans on its poultry exports have damaged the national economy.

Previous outbreaks of the deadly flu in Asia this year led to the destruction of 100 million fowl and fueled concerns of massive human fatalities. Sixteen people died in Vietnam and another eight in Thailand.

The deadly H5N1 strain of the avian flu was first discovered in humans in Hong Kong in 1997. The flu is transmitted from live poultry to humans but doctors say it cannot be spread in cooked food and the risk of infection remains slight.

41. Which one of the following four statements is not one of the measures taken by Chinese government to contain the new bird flu outbreak?

[A] To quarantine the infected areas.

- [B] To kill all poultry within two kilometers of the infected farm.
 [C] To ban the poultry sale across the country.
 [D] To quarantine the residents living close to the infected farm.
42. What's the most likely reason for the new outbreak in China, according to Chinese officials?
 [A] Surveillance failure. [B] Migratory birds.
 [C] Lack of regulations and rules. [D] Lack of money.
43. When was the deadly avian flu first discovered in humans in the world?
 [A] 1997. [B] 1998. [C] 2003. [D] 2004.
44. How many people in Southeast Asia have died of the deadly flu earlier this year?
 [A] Sixteen. [B] Eight. [C] None. [D] Twenty-four.
45. If you are to choose a title for this passage, which is the most appropriate one?
 [A] New bird flu cases found in Shanghai and Bangkok.
 [B] Bird flu disease jumped from chicken to human.
 [C] Farms are quarantined to stop the bird flu from spreading.
 [D] China and Thailand fight against new outbreak of bird flu.

Text Two

A new report by the U.N. AIDS organizations finds the global AIDS epidemic is worsening. The agency says more people in all regions around the world are becoming infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS. UNAIDS reports significant progress has been made in providing treatment for larger numbers of AIDS victims and in achieving greater political and financial commitments in the fight against the fatal disease. Despite this, the report says none of these efforts has been enough to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Last year, the report notes five million people became newly infected with HIV. That is more people than any previous year. Currently, it says, more than 38 million people are living with the disease. UNAIDS Senior Adviser Karen Stanekki says Asia, with 60 percent of the world's population, is home to some of the fastest-growing epidemics in the world. In 2003 alone, she says, more than one million people became infected with HIV.

"Equally alarming, we have only just begun to witness the full impact of AIDS on African societies as infections continue to grow and people are dying in large numbers," said Ms. Stanekki. "The scale of the problem in Africa is well-documented, with over 25-million infections. If we do not act now, 60 percent of today's 15 year olds will not reach their 60th birthday."

The report says the Caribbean is the hardest hit region in the world after Africa. It also finds the HIV/AIDS epidemic is continuing to expand in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, mainly due to intravenous drug users.

UNAIDS says infections also are on the rise in the United States and Western Europe. It blames this largely on the widespread availability of anti-AIDS drugs, which it says has made some people in these wealthy countries complacent. UNAIDS Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, Paul De Lay, acknowledges that around the world prevention programs are reaching fewer than one in five people who need them. Nevertheless, he says there has been a dramatic increase in prevention activities for young people and several other successes as well.

"In Africa, for instance, 60 percent of children have access to AIDS education both in primary and secondary schools," said Mr. De Lay. "That is a huge increase from the late 1990's. In highly vulnerable groups like sex workers, we are seeing a real success story in Africa. Thirty-two percent

of sex workers who are identified have access to HIV prevention and there is a large increase in condom use in this population."

The report says global spending on AIDS has increased greatly, but, more is needed. It estimates \$12 billion will be needed by next year, and \$20 billion by 2007, for prevention and care in developing countries. The United Nations says AIDS funding has increased sharply in recent years, in part due to the U.S. government's global AIDS initiative. But it says still, globally less than half the money needed is being provided.

46. What does the word "epidemic" (L1, Para1) mean here?

[A] A kind of deadly disease which cannot be controlled right now.
 [B] An outbreak of a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and widely.
 [C] Very popular.
 [D] A rapid spread, growth, or development.

47. According to UNAIDS Senior Adviser Karen Stanekki, _____.

[A] Asia is home to some of the fastest-growing epidemics in the world.
 [B] five million people became newly infected with HIV this year.
 [C] the scale of the AIDS problem in Africa has not been well-documented
 [D] percent of today's 15 year olds will not reach their 60th birthday

48. Which is the following is right about the current AIDS situation in Africa?

[A] The full impact of AIDS on African societies has come to an end this year.
 [B] Africa is the hardest hit region by AIDS in the world.
 [C] In Africa 60 percent of its population have access to AIDS education.
 [D] Sex workers in Africa have received better protections from AIDS.

49. Which of the following region is the second hardest hit region by AIDS in the world?

[A] Caribbean. [B] Western Europe.
 [C] The United States. [D] Central Asia.

50. What's the conclusion about global spending on AIDS in this new UN report?

[A] There is a large increase in condom use among sex workers in Africa.
 [B] It estimates \$12 billion will be needed by next year.
 [C] AIDS funding has increased sharply due to the U.S. government's global AIDS initiative.
 [D] More money is needed for the global anti-AIDS campaign.

Text Three

Fireworks are a big part of Fourth of July celebrations in the United States, as hundreds of thousands of Americans enjoyed public pyrotechnic displays across the country Sunday night to celebrate the U.S. birthday. The holiday throws the spotlight on another annual campaign, an effort to completely ban consumer fireworks in the United States.

As Americans around the country watched July Fourth fireworks celebrations, debate has been simmering about whether individuals should be allowed to buy fireworks to celebrate privately. Seven U.S. states prohibit sales of all consumer fireworks. A coalition of groups, led by James Shannon, president of the non-profit fire safety group, the National Fire Protection Association, says that ban should be extended to include the entire United States. "Those fireworks are inherently dangerous products," he said. "There might be another problem with some of them being designed defectively, so that they are particularly dangerous. But even when they're designed to do what they're

supposed to do and do it, they can be very, very dangerous products." Other members of the coalition include the International Fire Chiefs Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics, which has focused on the dangers fireworks pose to children.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, an independent federal regulatory agency, says fireworks-related accidents in the United States in 2002 killed four people and injured about 8,800 others in the United States. About half of the people injured were children, a fact pointed to by Mr. Shannon. "I don't think serious injury is as American as apple pie, if it's avoidable. And particularly, if we're talking about children, thousands and thousands of children," he said.

But fireworks have strong defenders, such as the American Pyrotechnic Association, which says that they are becoming more and more popular in the United States. Officials with the association say that fireworks use in the United States has more than tripled since 1990, to nearly 100-kilograms in 2003. And Ann Crampton, spokeswoman for the National Council on Fireworks Safety, says fireworks are a big part of Fourth of July celebration and their use should not be banned. But Ms. Crampton also says people should exercise care when using them. "We know that millions of people are going to be celebrating with fireworks on the Fourth of July," she said. "It's become part of a symbol of this country. Many thousands of people, millions of people, enjoy going to public displays. But there are also people that like to be hands-on and do it themselves in their backyards. We feel they can be safe and they can be injury-free if they choose the right product, know what to choose, what to stay away from."

Most of the fireworks sold in the United States come from China. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Chinese fireworks imports to the United States in 2003 amounted to more than \$157-million. Ms. Crampton says the U.S. pyrotechnics industry has been working with Chinese manufacturers to make fireworks safer. "And about 15 years ago, a group was formed, called the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory, to work with Chinese manufacturers, to make sure that the product that they were making meets the safety standards that are required here," she said.

The National Fire Protection Association has been lobbying against consumer fireworks sales since 1910. Their efforts are not going to be made any easier by Consumer Product Safety Commission statistics showing that the number of fireworks-related deaths and injuries in the United States has actually fallen in recent years.

51. Which group in the following has been lobbying against consumer fireworks sales since 1910?

- [A] The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.
- [B] The American Pyrotechnic Association.
- [C] National Council on Fireworks Safety.
- [D] The National Fire Protection Association.

52. In defending the firework sale in US, the American Pyrotechnic Association argued _____.

- [A] fireworks are a big part of Fourth of July celebration and their use should not be banned
- [B] people should exercise care when using them
- [C] fireworks are becoming more and more popular in the United States
- [D] Americans can be injury-free if they choose the right product

53. What efforts have been made to ensure safer fireworks in US?

- [A] The set-up of American Fireworks Standards Laboratory to regulate the firework market.
- [B] Increasing imports of fireworks from China.
- [C] To give temporary warnings to Americans about the dangers of fireworks.

[D] To ban the use and sales of fireworks across the States.

54. Ann Crampton, spokeswoman for the National Council on Fireworks Safety, doesn't say _____.

- [A] fireworks are a big part of Fourth of July celebration and their use should not be banned
- [B] people should exercise care when using fireworks
- [C] millions of people are going to be celebrating with fireworks on the Fourth of July
- [D] fireworks are inherently dangerous products

55. What is the author's attitude in this article?

- [A] We should ban the fireworks in all states in US.
- [B] Children can easily be injured in fireworks display.
- [C] Americans should enjoy the freedom of using fireworks as much as they like.
- [D] US government should not totally ban the firework market, but better regulate it.

Text Four

America The Beautiful, is a song almost every American can sing. And while it's true that The Star Spangled Banner has been America's official national anthem since 1931, many Americans feel a unique affection for the peaceful, patriotic words the poet Katherine Lee Bates was inspired to write during her great journey through the American out West back in 1893. The gently rousing melody, written by the hymnist Samuel Augustus Ward also helped to popularize the song.

Willie Nelson's version of America the Beautiful, is just one of the countless styles in which it's been sung. Lynn Sherr, author of *America the Beautiful: The stirring True Story of Our Nation's Favorite Song*, seems to appreciate them all. "This is the song that has always given me goose bumps," she says. "I think it is the quintessentially optimistic vision of America. It is hopeful. It is peaceful. And it just feels great to sing." Ms. Sherr notes that in each of the song's four verses, Katherine Lee Bates includes something significant about America to celebrate, something to pray for, and some challenge to overcome. In the beginning of the poem's familiar first verse, Ms. Bates praised the beauty of the land and its bounty. "...Thy purple mountains majesties, above the fruited plain, America, America, God shed His grace on thee. Each stanza of Katherine Lee Bates' famous poem also contains a prayer. Ms. Sherr likes to quote the prayer in the song's second verse, which says "America, America, God mend thy every flaw..." "Imagine understanding that America has some flaws and that we are after all a work in progress," she says. "It is a song of pure patriotism. But it's not blind patriotism. She knew this was a country that was not perfect. She knew we had a way to go which of course we still do, and yet she still knew that you could know that and still be patriotic. It is important to understand that we are complex human beings and it's a complex country. We are not perfect but we still love it."

Folk singer and left-wing-leaning social activist Pete Seeger whistling the introduction to his version of America the Beautiful. "...And Pete Seeger understands about patriotism in a way that a lot of Americans didn't have to," says Ms. Sherr. "He got into trouble with the law because of some of his [political] beliefs. The very fact that he also sings it indicates that, bottom line, he loves America." Ms. Sherr contrasts the meaning of America the Beautiful with The Star Spangled Banner—a song which also happens to be much harder to sing. "Our actual national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, was written by a man, Francis Scott Key, who saw a battle and he was writing about a war," she says. "The rocket's red glare, and the bombs bursting in air... This one, on the other hand, is peaceful. It's about a land and a country, not about a flag and a war."

Still, the words to America the Beautiful abound in heroism, as we hear in Ray Charles' iconic

rendition of the song, which he began with the third verse. Oh beautiful for heroes proved, in liberating strife, who more than self their country loved, in mercy more than life... 'Oh beautiful for heroes proved, in liberating strife, who more than self their country loved, in mercy more than life...' I think those words were astounding, and so did he, obviously," says Ms. Sherr. "And I must say they resonate more than ever after 9/11. How can you hear the words 'who more than self their country loved and mercy more than life...' and not think of all the rescue workers who went into the buildings when everyone else was coming out? It's an amazing thought in that verse and he does it just beautifully...The Ray Charles version is just so exuberant. It's this kind of bluesy take which of course is pure Ray Charles, very American, very democratic...And this exactly represents Katherine Lee Bates' point of view...This not an elitist song. This is not for the soldier. This is not for the president only. This is for everybody..."

Ms. Sherr says we can think of America the Beautiful not just as an alternative anthem, but, simply, as a song of joy.

56. Which of the following is the official national anthem of the U.S.?
- [A] The Star Spangled Banner.
[B] America the Beautiful.
[C] America, America, God mend thy every flaw.
[D] God Bless America.
57. The author describes "America the Beautiful" as a song which is
- [A] America's official national anthem
[B] hopeful and peaceful
[C] familiar and simple
[D] about war time memory
58. According to the author, who has introduced his own version of "America the Beautiful" that is not very much popular with American people?
- [A] Katherine Lee Bates.
[B] Pete Seeger.
[C] Willie Nelson.
[D] Lynn Sherr.
59. Which of the following line is from the US official national anthem?
- [A] The rocket's red glare, and the bombs bursting in air...
[B] Oh beautiful for heroes proved, in liberating strife...
[C] America, America, God shed His grace on thee...
[D] America, America, God mend thy every flaw...
60. What can you infer from the passage?
- [A] Most of the Americans love Pete Seeger's version of "America the Beautiful".
[B] Americans are going to vote for a new national anthem to replace the old one.
[C] There are a lot of different versions of the song "America the Beautiful".
[D] Americans singing the official national song will think of 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Part B

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

The main impression growing out of twelve years on the faculty of a medical school is that the No. 1 health problem in the US. today, even more than AIDS or cancer, is that Americans don't know how to think about health and illness.

Our reactions are formed on the terror level. We fear the worst, expect the worst, thus invite the worst. The result is that we are becoming a nation of weaklings and hypochondriacs, a self-medicating society incapable of distinguishing between casual, everyday symptoms and those that require professional attention.

Somewhere in our early education we become addicted to the notion that pain means sickness. We fail to learn that pain is the body's way of informing the mind that we are doing something wrong, not necessarily that something is wrong. We don't understand that pain may be telling us that we are eating too much or the wrong things; or that we are smoking too much or drinking too much; or that there is too much emotional congestion in our lives; or that we are being worn down by having to cope daily with overcrowded streets and highways, the pounding noise of garbage grinders, or the cosmic distance between the entrance to the airport and the departure gate. We get the message of pain all wrong. Instead of addressing ourselves to the cause, we become pushovers for pills, driving the pain underground and inviting it to return with increased authority.

Early in life, too, we become seized with the bizarre idea that we are constantly assaulted by invisible monsters called germs, and that we have to be on constant alert to protect ourselves against their fury. Equal emphasis, however, is not given to the presiding fact that our bodies are superbly equipped to deal with the little demons and the best way of forestalling an attack is to maintain a sensible life-style.

61. The main impression growing out of twelve years on the faculty of a medical school is that the No. 1 health problem in the US. today, even more than AIDS or cancer, is that Americans don't know how to think about health and illness.
62. Our reactions are formed on the terror level. We fear the worst, expect the worst, thus invite the worst.
63. The result is that we are becoming a nation of weaklings and hypochondriacs, a self-medicating society incapable of distinguishing between casual, everyday symptoms and those that require professional attention.
64. Early in life, too, we become seized with the bizarre idea that we are constantly assaulted by invisible monsters called germs, and that we have to be on constant alert to protect ourselves against their fury.
65. Equal emphasis, however, is not given to the presiding fact that our bodies are superbly equipped to deal with the little demons and the best way of forestalling an attack is to maintain a sensible life-style.

Section IV Writing (35 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction**. You should write at least 150 words according to the following guidelines:

1. You are a tourist guide in a travel agency.
 2. You are explaining something to a group of foreign tourists.
- Your introduction should include greeting words, the whole day's schedule and a brief description of the scenic spot you are going to show them.

全国公共英语等级考试(四级)

全真模拟试题(三)

Section I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of selected materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section: Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Remember while you are doing the test you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear a short passage. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1 ~ 5 with the information you have heard. Write not more than three words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

1. The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in language is word.
2. Proper selection will eliminate one source of likely breakdown in communication.
3. Careless use of words prevents a meeting of the minds of the participants.
4. The words used by the speaker may stir up emotions in the listener.
5. Speakers with limited word choices may struggle to explain or describe in an effective way.

Part B

You will hear a passage. Answer questions 6 ~ 10 while you listen. Write as simply as possible for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read each question.

6. Sleep is divided into four.
7. REM sleep is assumed to be.
8. The purpose of non-REM sleep is to.
9. 100 is 100 percent fatal to rats.
10. A researcher has now explained the mystery of why the animals die.

Part C

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds

to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to read your answer. You will hear each piece only once.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11 ~ 13.

11. Who is the official nominee for President of the Democratic party?
[A] Senator Edward. [B] Senator Hillary.
[C] John Kerry. [D] George Bush.
12. Where is the first stop of the presidential candidates Kerry and Edwards?
[A] Boston. [B] Massachusetts.
[C] Pennsylvania. [D] New York.
13. The Republic party convention opens in
[A] Missouri. [B] Springfield.
[C] West Virginia. [D] New York City.

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read the questions 14 ~ 16.

14. Which one of the following is not mentioned by Kerry?
[A] Iraq war. [B] Economy.
[C] Health care. [D] Gay marriage.
15. How many years has John Kerry served in the Senate?
[A] Ten years. [B] Twenty years.
[C] Fifteen years. [D] Nineteen years.
16. Others who spoke at the Democratic convention included but
[A] Jimmy Carter [B] Bill Clinton
[C] Al Gore [D] Powell

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the following passage. You now have 20 seconds to read the questions 17 ~ 20.

17. What will the minimum temperature be in the south during the night?
[A] Ten degrees. [B] Fifteen degrees.
[C] Twenty degrees. [D] Twenty-five degrees.
18. On what day of the week do you think this weather forecast was given?
[A] Wednesday. [B] Thursday.
[C] Friday. [D] Saturday.
19. What will be the general feeling about the weekend in the Netherlands?
[A] Cloudy and occasional rain. [B] Sunny and no rain.
[C] Not settled. [D] Occasional sunshine.
20. What part of England will be cloudy and dry over the weekend?
[A] Most of England. [B] Scotland only.
[C] Northern Ireland. [D] No place.

Section II Use of English (15 minutes)

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1.

There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children would buy a typewriter, a globe or an encyclopedia set. Now those 21 seem hopelessly old-fashioned; this Christmas, there were a lot of 22 computers under the tree. 23 that computers are their key to success, parents are also frantically insisting that children 24 taught to use them on school—as early as possible.

The problem for schools is that when it 25 computers, parents don't always know best. Many schools are 26 parental impatience and are purchasing hardware without 27 educational planning so they can say, "OK, we've moved into the computer age." Teachers 28 themselves caught in the middle of the problem—between parent pressure and 29 educational decisions.

Educators do not even agree 30 how computers should be used. A lot of money is going for computerized educational materials 31 research has shown can be taught 32 with pencil and paper. Even those who believe that all children should 33 to computer warn of potential 34 to the very young.

The temptation remains strong largely because young children 35 so well to computers. First graders have been 36 willing to work for two hours on math skills. Some have an attention span of 20 minutes. 37 school, however, can afford to go into computing, and that creates 38 another problem; a division between the have's and have-not's. Very few parents ask 39 computer instruction in poor school districts, 40 there may be barely enough money to pay the reading teacher.

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|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. [A] items | [B] toys | [C] sets | [D] series |
| 22. [A] private | [B] children | [C] school | [D] personal |
| 23. [A] Given | [B] Provided | [C] Convinced | [D] Believed |
| 24. [A] are | [B] be | [C] are being | [D] were |
| 25. [A] talks about | [B] comes to | [C] turns to | [D] mentions |
| 26. [A] ignorant of | [B] blaming | [C] yielding to | [D] improving |
| 27. [A] reason | [B] sound | [C] hard | [D] some |
| 28. [A] relied on | [B] relaxed | [C] freed | [D] found |
| 29. [A] wise | [B] clever | [C] slow | [D] enough |
| 30. [A] on | [B] with | [C] to | [D] among |
| 31. [A] however | [B] where | [C] what | [D] that |
| 32. [A] equally | [B] the same way | [C] just as well | [D] not as well |
| 33. [A] be open | [B] have access | [C] look | [D] turn |
| 34. [A] approaches | [B] exposures | [C] dangers | [D] laziness |
| 35. [A] adopt | [B] keep | [C] adapt | [D] devote |
| 36. [A] watched | [B] seen | [C] told | [D] taught |
| 37. [A] High | [B] Not every | [C] No | [D] Any |

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|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 38. [A] already | [B] of course | [C] in addition | [D] yet |
| 39. [A] for | [B] against | [C] to buy | [D] to use |
| 40. [A] in that | [B] in any case | [C] although | [D] where |

Section III Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)

Part A

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text One

Organizers of the Athens Olympic Games, slated to kick off in a little over five weeks, are racing against the clock to complete major sports venues and the transportation systems that will be crucial to the games' success. But the people involved in the project are convinced that everything will be ready on time. It has been a desperate scramble these last few months to have everything ready by August 13, when the games will return to the country of their birth. Athens won its bid to host the games in 1997, but the organizational effort has been bogged down in a mire of bureaucratic fighting, missed deadlines and cost over-runs. Only in the last three years, have the organizers, the government and construction firms managed to get their collective act together. And, since March, when a new government took power and made the Olympics its overriding priority, the general feeling in Athens is that things are now on track.

Stratis Stratigis, the first chairman of the organizing committee, is confident that all the Olympic facilities will be ready on time. "They are going to be completed on time," he said. "It starts at a slow pace, and finishes at a crazy pace." When Athens won its bid, 70 percent of the venues were close to being ready. But over the next three years, bureaucratic wrangling over how to manage the projects delayed completion of the remaining 30 percent. Mr. Stratigis, who resigned his post in 1999, recalls that no one in the government seemed to be in charge. "It took about a year before everyone decided who's doing what and at what time and that also increased the cost, because there wasn't enough time to make calls for tenders and all those things," said Stratis Stratigis.

The initial budget of \$5.5 billion to stage the Olympics has been overshoot by about 30 percent, bringing the total cost so far to \$7.2 billion. The biggest cost over-runs include a showcase glass and steel sliding roof for the Olympic stadium and landscaping projects at the main sports complex. John Hadoulis, a reporter for the English-language Athens News, who has been covering the Olympic preparations for the past three years, says that, despite wasting the first four years after they won the right to host the games, the Greeks have finally caught up. "They managed to do something that they obviously like to boast of," he said. "They managed to do seven years of work in just three. Now, obviously, anywhere else in the world, this is nothing to boast of, but here, amazingly, it is, because it is an amazing thing that they've managed to pull off. We've gone from where they were warned in 2000 that they might even lose the games, to the IOC [International Olympic Committee] praising them now."

John Goliass, the general secretary of the Transportation Ministry, says all of the transportation systems specially built for the games, including a train from the airport into the city and a tramway to venues on the coast near Athens, will be ready by July 20. "I think this and other projects are also